FOR MYSORE STATE

H.EL.A. **(195 4) Department.**

Ms. **SERIES.**

G.O. No. 2198. Health

Dated 7th August 1954

[Despatch Abstract.]

FILARIASIS - South Kanara District - Mulky Panchayat Board - Scheme of control - Orders passed.

Ref.467/54-C.

Project Executive Office, S.K.,
Mangalore, d/- 15th March 1954.

From

Sri H. Narasimha,
Project Executive Officer,
MANGALORE.

12732

To

The Director of Community Projects,
Agriculture (C.P.) Department,
Fort St.George,
MADRAS - 9.

ACCOUNTS AND SPECIAL OFFICER
29 MAR 1954
AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT

Sir,

Sub:- COMMUNITY PROJECTS - South Kanara - Public Health and Medical Aid - Anti-mosquito measures in Mulky Panchayat area - Proposals-Submitted.

* * * *

I invite kind attention to the resolution No. 2 of the Project Executive Committee meeting held on 12-2-1954 (copy enclosed for ready reference). The Regional Malariologist, Coimbatore has drawn up a scheme for the introduction of anti-mosquito measures in the Mulky Panchayat Area. A copy of the scheme is herewith submitted for favour of reference. The Malariologist is of the view that the anti-mosquito measures are quite essential to prevent establishment of endemic filariasis which is already prevalent in a low degree in the town. Mulky Town is a Major Panchayat Area with a population of about 10,000. It is a Firka Headquarters in Mangalore Taluk situated in the First Block of this Project.

The Scheme as formulated by the Malariologist is estimated to cost Rs. 3,500/- per year. The Malariologist has stated that the Panchayat Board is eligible for one-third grant of the total expenditure from the Government as per G.O.4405, Public Health dated 29-12-48. The rest of the expenditure will have to be met by the local Panchayat Board. As the Panchayat Board is not in a position to bear two-thirds of the expenditure, it was proposed to help the Panchayat Board from the Rural Welfare Funds to make up the Panchayat Board's share of the expenditure. Before the proposal could be finalised, the Rural Welfare Scheme was merged with the National Extension Service and Mulky Firka was excluded from its jurisdiction. The scheme was therefore placed by the Collector before the Project Executive Committee and it was resolved to request the Government to sanction the necessary aid from the Community Project funds.

As stated above, the Panchayat Board is eligible for a grant of one-third of the expenditure as per G.O.Ms. 4405 Public Health dated 29-12-1948. The Panchayat Board has resolved to meet 25% of the expenditure from its own funds. The balance which amounts to Rs. 1,458/- will have to be met from the Community Project funds. The proposal is not included in the approved overall programme and there is no provision to meet this expenditure from the funds provided under "Health and Rural Sanitation". The proposal will therefore be included in the supplemental overall programme under preparation and the funds provided out of the total amount under this head as some savings are expected under Drinking Water Supply. I, therefore, request that

p.t.o.

sanction may kindly be accorded to incur an expenditure of Rs. 1,158/- only towards the implementation of the anti-mosquito scheme by the Panchayat Board, Mulky. The payment will be made in consultation with the District Health Officer, Mangalore.

17.3.54

PROJECT EXECUTIVE OFFICER.

T/15.3.

Copy of R.No.3032/51-3 dated 16-4-1952 of the Regional Malariologist Coimbatore to the Director of Public Health, Madras.

Sub: Malaria and Filariasis - Mulky Firka - Survey report.
Ref: 1. Letter L.Dis.No.74/52 dated 25-1-1952 of the Dt.Health Officer, South Canara.
2. Director of Public Health's Lr.No.333-Mal(2)/52 d/- 19-2-52

oard

A report of the survey carried out in Mulky Panchayat/area, South Canara Dt. is enclosed (in duplicate). As per the findings of survey Malaria and filariasis is present in a low endemic form, the endemicity rate working out to only 4.0%. Nasonicides breeding was noticed on a very limited scale only in a few pond like depressions having pistia. Even before the completion of the survey the pistia growth found in the few places were caused to be removed. Culex mosquito problem, particularly that of C.fatigans is rather high in the area. Anti-mosquito measures are essential to prevent infiltration of infection and the spread of the disease from the nearby endemic foci like Mangalore etc. A scheme of anti-mosquito measures is formulated in the report at a cost of Rs. 3,500/- per year. This scheme may be commended to the panchayat board for adoption.

There is no evidence of malaria problem in the Panchayat Board area or for that matter in any of the villages in the Firka.

(True copy)

REPORT ON THE FILARIA SURVEY CARRIED OUT IN MULKY PANCHAYAT BOARD, SOUTH CANARA DISTRICT.

INTRODUCTION.

At the instance of the Rural Welfare Officer, Kumbla, a survey of Mulky town was undertaken during the second week of February 1952 with a view to draw up a scheme of anti-filarial measures for the town.

Mulky is a major panchayat board with an area of about 8.9 sq. miles and is situated on the west coast about 18 miles north of Mangalore Town. The northern border of the town is bounded by the Shambaviriver.. The town is with marked undulations and this facilitates easy drainage. The general slope of the country is towards the west and south as could be seen from the course of some of the drains and channels which to some extent form the natural source of drainage in the town. Of these the main storm water channel which runs through the heart of the town receives latrine washings and town sullage and ultimately joins the Shambavi river at the western end of the town. During the rains this will be flushed out by storm water. Within the Panchayat Board limits there are also patches of wet and dry cultivations. There are about 30 ponds in the panchayat board area. The town has also plenty of domestic wells out of which a small number of them is disused. It is estimated that about 1,500 domestic wells are in existence in the town.

WHETHER A MALARIA PROBLEM EXISTS?:- There is no indication of the existence of malaria problem in the town as was evidenced by the spleen survey. A total of 270 children were examined in all for enlarged spleen and all of them were negative. From the hospital statistics obtained from the Rural Dispensary at Mulky, it is seen that a few cases of malaria are treated in this dispensary. On enquiry it was learnt that they are all cases coming from the neighbouring malnad villages of Karkal Taluk. Further much reliance cannot be placed on these figures as they are diagnosed solely by the clinical symptoms of the disease.

WHETHER A FILARIA PROBLEM EXISTS?:- About 300 people from different localities of the town were examined and only 14 cases with external manifestations were met with. The disease rate would turn out to less than 2%. 92 blood smears taken in the night were examined for any microfilarial infection. Only two of them were positive for microfilaria. The infection rate works out to 2.4%. The species present was W.malayi. A small pond in block No. 8 was

p.t.o.

found to have pistia and mansonioides larvae were collected from this pond. Removal of pistia was suggested and this was done immediately. However, the Field Assistant or the spraying mazdoor should be instructed to keep a watch over this and see that no pistia is re-introduced.

93 culex mosquitos were dissected for abdomen thorax and proboscis infections. The infection rate in mosquitos was zero. From the statistics collected from the Rural Dispensary, Mully, it is seen that number of filaria cases treated in the dispensary is nil from 1941 to 1948 and a few cases are treated from 1949 onwards. In view of the close proximity of the panchayat board to know endemic areas like Mangalore for bancroftian filariasis with constant risk of infiltration of infection to the area and in view of the high culex fatigans density obtaining in the town anti-mosquito measures are quite essential to prevent the establishment of endemic filariasis.

THE SCHEME FOR ANTI-FILARIAL MEASURES:- The chief breeding grounds of nuisance mosquitoes either actual or potential and the methods of dealing with each type of breeding ground are discussed below seriatum.

1. CESS POOLS: These are often the greatest source of culex breeding, the intensity of such breeding being very great. It is reported that only 15 pucca cess pits are present in the town. The number of katcha cess pools in the backyards of houses is very moderate. During the present survey in many of these cess pools (mainly pucca) intense breeding of culicines was noticed. A complete survey of all the cess pools and pits either pucca or katcha should be made before the commencement of the anti-larval operations and they should be strictly numbered, their number and position recorded in a separate register with a distribution programme of so many cess pools for each week day. The cess pools receiving latrine washings should receive special attention as they are found to breed culex mosquitoes invariably. All the pools which were found to breed culex during the preliminary census should be marked red and should be subjected to periodical inspection by the field assistant for verifying the results and efficiency of their control. The effect of spraying is lost in cess pools if they are not cleaned up properly before spraying (anti-larval). The silt must be removed periodically and the scum and floating debris removed just prior to spraying. In case of cess pools which are being emptied daily, a close co-ordination between the cess pool cleaners and the spraying squad should exist. It is always better to spray the cess pool after the pool is cleaned up by the sullage cart mazdoors. In the case of katcha cess pools which have small drains leading into them, the supply drains should first be cleaned up and clearance of cess pools and pits arrangements should be made to remove the 'spoil' so cleared to the rubbish depot instead of keeping the 'spoil' near the pools again to be washed into the pool by outside agencies. In the case of cess pools which are found to overflow at the time of spraying, it should be emptied to some extent and then sprayed. The cess pools may be treated with spray suspension (Gammexane) once every week with a mechanical sprayer. The process of treating the cess pools should be repeated every week.

2. Street MASONRY OR PUCCA DRAINS: The town has no pucca drainage system.

3. Rough STONE RIVETTED DRAINS: The total length of the stone-rivetted drain is about ½ a mile. Most of these drains were dry during the present survey. These drains must have good gradient allowing good flow of sullage in them and care should be taken to see that no obstruction is caused by silt. Removal of silt will increase the velocity of sullage flow and prevent culex breeding. Wherever stagnations occur along the course of the drains these should be canalised or if that is not feasible it should be treated with Gammexane by means of a mechanical sprayer.

4. SEWAGE KATCHA EARTHEN DRAINS: Most of the street drains excepting the stone rivetted drains described in the preceeding paragraph are katcha earthern channels. These drains were dry during the present survey and hence no mosquito breeding was noticed. In many places, they were found to have some small pits or depressions along the bed. Canalisation or filling up of these depressions must be done to ensure free flow of water in these drains. In the case of earthern channels

found difficult of canalisation, spraying over the surface with larvicide through a sprayer has to be resorted to. As a general rule, the aim in tackling these drains should be to economise in the use of Gammexane and achieve the maximum results possible.

MAJOR STORM WATER CHANNEL: Mention has already been made about the main storm water channel which passes through the heart of the town ultimately draining into the Shambavi River at the western border of the town. This drain constitutes the real problem in as much as it receives town sullage at various points during its course inside the town. During dry season it is drain is practically dry except a few pools caused by the letting in of the sullage water into it. These stagnations were found to breed culicines. Considering the length of this channel and the amount of silt deposited in their bed, frequent rough canalisation is not feasible. But however attempts may be made to attain that effect. Portion of the bed of this channel where there is stagnant sullage pools and sluggish flow. have to be controlled by spraying Gammexane. As a long term measure, the panchayat board or the Rural Welfare Department may do well to examine the feasibility of lining (masonry, cement or cut stone) this storm water channel during its course in the centre of the town which is likely to permanently solve the problem of mosquito breeding in them.

DOMESTIC BREEDING GROUNDS: In any scheme of anti-mosquito or filarial measures it is this type of breeding grounds that require minute attention. Neglect of these breeding places have often led to the condemnation of the whole scheme by the general public as they are responsible to a large influx of nuisance mosquitoes daily. The domestic breeding ground includes house drains of garden pits, or channels, soakage pit and other depressions inside compounds. Temporary collections such as occur in broken chattis, latrine pots, grinding stones, cocoanut shells broken tins etc. are also included under domestic breeding places. All these types of breeding places may not require any spraying for any larvicide purposes. But these have to be looked for at regular intervals say, once a week or fortnight and suitably attended. All receptacles ~~she~~ should be turned upside down and the water emptied. Useless articles like broken bottles, chatties, etc., likely to contain water and breed mosquitoes should be collected and taken to the rubbish depot. House drains, garden pits and other pits holding up water should be treated with the larvicide. All depressions and unnecessary pits in the backyards and compounds of houses should be caused to be filled completely or to that extent as would not permit any water stagnation for more than a week. In many areas these depressions may be filled by the earth obtained by lowering the surrounding high level grounds. In view of the importance of the domestic breeding places, the spraying coolies should visit each compound on backyard clearly chalked out programme is very essential and this will be discussed later in the report. All the depressions and pits inside compounds should be surveyed and record kept in a register. These pits should be marked in the spraying map of the town.

MAN MADE BREEDING PLACES BORROW PITS ETC:- In many places, man-made borrow pits were found to be present in large numbers. In Naginpatta area numerous stagnations behind the houses were noticed. Most of the borrow pits were dry during the present survey but they are all potential breeding places which will hold up water for long periods after the rains and serve as nuisance for mosquitoes. Treating these pits with Gammexane will involve large staff and quantity of the insecticide. The best method of dealing with these is to cause their filling up by the owners. Persuasion may be tried first and later cohersive methods either under the provisions of the local boards Act or under the Madras Public Health Act to this area immediately after the spraying operations are started.

The borrow pits in Porambokes lands may be filled in by town rubbish. As a first step a complete census of all the private borrow pit may be taken and classified as pits belonging to the rich people and those belonging to the poor people. The poor peoples' pits may, if necessary, be filled by the panchayat board. The spraying coolies during the rainy season when they have no spraying work may be usefully employed for the purpose. They may even prepare a programme and try to fill in all the private borrow pits within a prescribed period of one or two years. ~~The rie~~ Until the water stagnations in the pits should be treated with the larvicide. The rich people may be made to fill in their

pits at their own cost on pain of prosecution.

Road side borrow pits: Their number if very negligible in the panchayat board area. Panchayat Board must keep a watch over the creation of such road side borrow pits and should take sufficient precautionary measures against the creation of the same.

Cisterns and ponds:- Cisterns inside the private compounds will be holding up water for a few months after the rainy season. Such cisterns holding up water is a possible source of nuisance mosquitoes. There are a few public as well as private ponds in the panchayat board area. One small pond is 8th block in Eapanad was full of pistia. Mansonioides larvae were collected from this pond. In some ponds water hyacinth was also present. These should be cleared up and the re-introduction of pistia or hyacinth must be prevented. The tank near the post office which is not used by the public may be caused to be filled up.

WELLS:- The number of wells in the town is estimated to be over 1,500. The census of all the wells in the town should be taken and recorded in a register containing particulars regarding their position, name of the owner, size, degree of usage and should be classified as (a) irrigation wells (b) drinking water wells (c) brackish water wells and (d) disused wells. All disused wells should be caused to be closed up. The wells which are subjected to heavy usage, no control is needed. Partially used wells should be kept under observation for mosquito breeding. The question of fish control of wells may be considered. For this, the panchayat board may get a small stock of gambusia fish from the anti-malarial unit at Ennore near Madras and try to rear them in one of the ponds. The pond selected for the purpose should be got rid of predatory fish by a preliminary heavy chlorination just to give a start to gambusia. When sufficient stock of fish has been built up, they may be stocked in wells. The filling up of disused wells is very important as very prolific mosquito breeding occurs in them.

OTHER BREEDING PLACES:- Sullage stagnations behind the hotels in the town were noticed. In some cases, emptying them daily or draining them or construction of cess pits is not a feasible proposition. In such cases, the areas may be filled with earth to a level of 1 foot or so and then have parallel trenches or deep drains of grid iron type. Sullage water may be let into these drains alternately, i.e. first two trenches on Monday, the next pair on Tuesday and so on in rotation. They can have about 10 to 12 such parallel trenches. In the intervening spaces between the drains they may either grow plantain plants or cannas which will help the more rapid absorption of water from the drains. This may be tried in the first instance before any other method of permanently tackling this problem is devised.

ORGANISATION, PROGRAMME OF WORK AND SUPERVISION: The success and efficacy of any scheme of anti-mosquito or filarial measure depends on the organisation of meticulous attention paid by the staff week after week to every breeding ground actual and potential. A preliminary and complete survey of the area should be carried out by the Field Assistant with a view to record all breeding places in a map of the town. If convenient, he should maintain a number of maps for showing all the ponds and wells in the town, the different types of the wells being represented in different colours. Another map showing all cess pools, pucca and katcha drains may be prepared and kept. Other breeding places such as borrow pits, brick pits, may be marked in a separate map with indications to show the pits already filled pits under filling and pits to be filled. If all the breeding places mentioned above, can be shown in a single large map without confusion, it may very well be done. After the preliminary survey, which may take a few weeks, spraying operations may be started. The spraying gang may start work from one end of the town and after each day's work, the area completed may be noted in the map. The work should be so arranged so as to cover the whole town in 6 days in a week commencing from Monday. After gaining a week's or 2 weeks' experience, the town should be divided into 6 spraying wards, each ward being attended to fully on a particular day in a week. A ward which is to be attended, say on a Monday, should invariably be attended on Mondays, week after week. A map showing the six spraying wards of the town and the day on which each ward is sprayed should be kept in the panchayat board office. The division of these spraying wards should not be made by equally dividing the town into 6 parts. The size of the wards will depend on the number of breeding places and the amount

of work to be done there. A large ward may have very few breeding places and a smaller ward more breeding places. Each spraying ward may, if necessary, be divided into a number of blocks. The spraying gang, say, if it contains 4 mazdoors, may be divided into 2 spraying squads of two mazdoors each and each squad being allotted for work in particular blocks. By this arrangement, it will be possible to have a clock-word like programme from which the inspecting officer either the Executive Officer or Field Assistant or others will be in a position to know the block or blocks at which the different spraying squads will be doing work at a particular time of the day. This daily programme and the number and personnel of the spraying squad should also be put up in the office. The Sanitary Maistry will assist the Field Assistant in his work. The Field Assistant must have sufficient office accomodation to have all these map etc. to be put up. He should also have stores accommodation separately for keeping, insecticides, sprayer etc. The Field Assistant who is posted for this work should be trained in anti-mosquito measures, such training being imparted in the Regional Malaria Organisation, Coimbatore. Besides supervising the work of spraying gang, he should be in a position to catch mosquitoes any week in certain selected observations or catching stations and keep record of these collections which will be useful in assessing the value of control operations. Usually the work of anti-mosquito measures does not require much skilled training but conscientic discharge of the routine duties on the part of the subordinate staff and mazdoors and strict disciplinary action should be taken whenever any dereliction of duty is noticed. This is very vital to the success of the scheme. Any place supposed to have been sprayed by the mazdoor and supervised by the Field Assistant is found to breed as a result of the slackness of the mazdoor or not attended to properly, it should entail drastic punishment. Otherwise much of the public funds are likely to be wasted and bring discredit from the general public to authorities responsible for the working of the scheme.

STAFF: The Public Health staff now in the employ of the panchayat board comprises of one Sanitary Maistry, 5 sweepers and 3 scavengers. A staff consisting of 1 Field Assistant and 4 mazdoors is now recommende for the scheme of anti-filarial measures and this will be the minimum staff required. When there is a close cooperation between the work of the drain cleaners and cess pool cleaners with that of the spraying gang much of the work to be attended by the latter may be usefully attended to by the former. At present, the Sanitary Maistry may supervise the work of the anti-mosquito measures in addition to his other duties. The Field Assistant as soon as he is appointed may be deputed for training at the Regional Malaria Organisation, Coimbatore. Considering the population of the town which is 9,760 according to 1951 census figures and the number of houses about 2058, the Board shoul not grudge to appoint the staff of one Field Assistant and 4 mazdoors for the spraying operations.

LARVICIDE: Gammexane P.520 may be used. 2 ozs by weight of Gammexane may be added to every 1 gallon of water and thoroughly mixed. A suspension will be formed, 2 ozs. by volume of this suspension may be sprayed over 1 sq. yd. surface area of the breeding place. The stock suspension should be prepared every day for that day's requirement and the cooly should be trained to shake the spray suspension thoroughly before spraying the fluid at each breeding place.

EQUIPMENT AND MATERIALS:- The panchayat Board may order for 3 mechanica sprayers so that they can have a reserve stock of one sprayer to be used in the event of a breakdown of or repairs to the sprayers in use The board may call for tenders for the supply of sprayers (A list of firms dealing with sprayers appended below). In ordering for sprayers or accepting the lowest tender, the chief criterion is not cheapness but durability and efficiency should also count. The board will be well advised to go in for some standard types of sprayers which has stood the test of time. The sprayers may be of 2½ gallons or less capacity as sprayers with larger capacity may be difficult to be handled by an ordinary mazdoor.

1. Myer's Pneumatic type sprayer. Messrs. Water Supply Specialists Ltd. Post Box. No. 1707, Madras.

2. Four Oaks Knapsack sprayer. Messrs. Planders Stores Agency Co.Ltd 11. Clive Street, Calcutta.

p.t.o.

Metallic hoses if available with the firms may be ordered as they will stand the use of Gammexane for a longer period. In the event of getting rubber hoses, spare hoses and spare washers may also be ordered, one set efor each sprayer and kept ready in stock for any eventuality.

Gammaxene P.520 may be obtained from Messrs. Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd. Each pound of Gammexane costs Rs. 1/12/-

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE FOR ONE YEAR:

1 Field Assistant on Rs. 25/- (in the scale of 25-2-45) plus Rs. 10 dearness allowance and Rs. 4/- cycle allowance.	576-0-0.
4 mazdoors on Rs. 15/- plus Rs. 12/- for 12 months or at local rates.	1584-0-0.
250 lbs. of Gammexane P.520 at Rs. 1/12/- per lb. (available with I.C.I.Madras).	437-8-0.
3 knapsack sprayers at Rs. 190/- each.	570-0-0.
Equipment for the Fd.Asst., like suction tube, test tubes, specimen tubes, ladle haversack, hand lens, electric torch, battery, bulbs, etc.,	75-0-0.
Other equipments for spraying purposes, buckets, gallon funnels, balance with pound and oz. weights etc.,	30-0-0.
Contingencies.	177-8-0.
	3,500-0-0.

The proposal may be placed before the board and approval of the board for launching upon the scheme may be obtained and the same may be put into operation after obtaining the sanction of the Director of Public Health, Madras. As per G.C.4405 P.H. dated 29-12-1948, the panchayat board will be eligible for 1/3rd grant of the total expenditure from the Government provided the measures recommended are carried out satisfactorily.

(True copy)

ENTOMOLOGICAL SURVEY: MULLY:

No. of structures searched.		20.
Time spent.		5 hours.
Species caught: (Adults)		
A. Jeyporiensis.	...	5.
A. Subpictus.	...	25.
A. Vagus.	...	17.
A. sub orvag.	...	6.
Culex.	...	98.
		151.

Larvae:

River bed pool with vegitation. time spent.		½ hour
A. Subpictus.	...	7.
A. hyrcanus.	...	9.
A. barbirostris	...	2.
		18.

Pond with vegetation - time spent - ½ hour.

A. hyrcanus.	...	8.
A. barbirostris	...	3.
		11.

(True copy)

Project Executive Officer

Immediate

Agri (CP II) Deptt. 9

Endt. No. 12732 (CP II)/54-1 Dated 27/3/54

Referred to the D.P.H for ~~very urgent~~ immediate remarks

Ks
25.3.54

To,
The D.P.H
(With copy of PP
1-2 only)
Medical

(1) Ed. in ...
(2) Ed. in ...

From
The Director of Public Health
MADRAS 6.

64669

To
The Accounts and Special Officer, Agriculture (Community Projects) Department,
FORT.ST.GEORGE, MADRAS

L.Dis.No. 17190-Mal/54 Dated 13-5-1954

Sir,

Sub:- Community Projects - South Kanara District - Public Health and Medical Aid - Antimosquito in Mulky Panchayat area - Proposals.
Ref:- Government endorsement No.12732-CC.P II)/Mal dated 27-3-1954.

DIRECTOR OF COMMUNITY PROJECTS & EX-OFFICIO ADDL. SEC. 15 MAY 1954 RECEIPT BRANCH

The Regional Malariologist, Coimbatore carried out a survey and suggested to the Panchayat Board, Mulky, a scheme of anti-filariasis measures at a cost of Rs. 3,500/-per annum. In view of its close proximity to known endemic areas like Mangalore for Bancroftian filariasis with constant risk of infiltration of infection to the area and in view of the high culex fatigans density obtaining in the town, anti-mosquito measures are quite essential to prevent the establishment of endemic filariasis.

2/ Normally, schemes of anti-filariasis or anti-mosquito measures to be run by Local Bodies should be consolidated and submitted to Government for consideration as Part II Schemes in August '54 with reference to G.O. No.4405 P.H., dated 29-12-48 for approval of the schemes and payment of grant.

3/ But in the present case, since the Mulky Panchayat Board is in the Community Project area, the above proposal at a cost not exceeding Rs. 3,500/- per annum may be approved as a special case.

4/ The proposal of the Panchayat Board, Mulky to (1) meet one-fourth of the cost of the scheme (not exceeding Rs. 875/- per annum) (2) to the payment of one-third grant (not exceeding Rs. 1167/- per annum) from State funds with reference to G.O. No. 4405 P.H., dated 29-12-1948 and (3) to meeting the remaining expenditure not exceeding Rs. 1,458/- per annum from out of the Community Project funds, may also be approved.

Yours faithfully,

FOR DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC HEALTH
MADRAS

sm.13/5

Special

Dept. VBS 25/6/54

Rule 50

Issued 24/6.

T.O.

H-LA(H)

13

The DPH.

Ref: your letter no: 17190-H/54 d. 13-5-54 re: the anti-plague scheme of the Mulky Panchayat.

Please say whether the scheme should be worked by the Department or by the Mulky Panchayat.

22/6/54 22.6.54

23/54

24/6

1 & 4 A5 11

15

From
The Director of Public Health,
Madras.

To
The Secretaryto Government,
Health Education & Local
Administration Department,
Fort St.George, Madras.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY TO GOVT.
27 JUN 1954
64541
HEALTH, EDUCATION & LOCAL ADMN. DEPT.

R.No.17190-Mal-1-54 dated 26-6-1954

Sir,

Sub: Anti Mosquito Measures - Mulky Panchayat Area
South Kanara District - Proposals

Ref: Your Telephonic Message dated 24-6-54

- - - - - -

The scheme will be worked out by the Mulky Panchayat Board itself.

Yours faithfully,

R. Bhaskara Rao 26/6/54

for Director of Public Health, Madras.

MGS:
26/6

HGLA(HW)

Filariasis - South Kanara Dt. - Mulky Panchayat Board - Scheme of control - Orders passed.

From the Project Executive Officer South Kanara
No. 467/Sn-4 dt. 15-3-54

From the DPH. No. 17190-M(Sn 4 13)/54 dated 26-6-54

Order No. 2198 Home dated 7/8/54

Sanction is accorded to the implementation by the Mulky Panchayat Board, from the date of its intimation of the 30-9-55 of the anti-filarial scheme recommended by the D.P.H. for the Panchayat, at a cost not exceeding Rs. 3500 per year.

2/ The scheme will be worked by the Panchayat Board from its own funds. The question of paying a [illegible] grant to the Panchayat Board equal to three-fourths of the actual expenditure incurred on the scheme will be considered in due course on the certificate

2/7/54

of the D.P.H. What the scheme was worked satisfactorily. This will not however commit the Govt. to the payment of a grant.

3. The D.P.H. is informed that the expenditure on account of the grant which will be paid to the Panchayat Board will be apportioned between "39. Public Health" and the Community Project Funds in the ratio of 4:5

4. The E.O. Hulikey Panchayat Board is informed that only because the Hulikey Panchayat is in the Community Project area the Govt. have agreed to consider the question of paying a three-fourths grant for the anti-filarial scheme of the Panchayat. He is also informed that after the termination of the Community Project Scheme the Govt. will in no circumstances be prepared to consider the payment of even a one-third grant for the anti-filarial scheme if and when it is continued further.

6/7/54.

5/2
7.7.54

8/7
8.54

8/7
6.8.54

3500
2250
375
2625 x 2
5250
1458

To

1) The E.O. Hulikey Panchayat Board (Sowkanoor) thro the PPO. [redacted]
2) The DPH.
3) The Project Executive Officer Mangalore (2 Nos)
6) The A.G. Kerala
(5) Sri. A. Balakrishnan L/ IAS.
(4) The Asst. Secretary, the LSG

...ed. ...27 ...C.

...roject Execu...ffice, S...
...ma...
...t.

From
...i. ...ma,
...Project Executive ...ficer,
...th...ar, MANGALORE.

...Director of Community ...
...ent, Mysore.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY TO GOVT. 19SEP1955 (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), PUBLIC DEPT.

16735

Sir,

C. ...ULIA ...JECT--South Kana...--Antifilarial measures--Scheme for ...uka Panchayath Area--Implemen...tion--re...rdi...

Ref : 1. ...s.No. 81...A...6 I, ...administration Dept. dt. 7-...-55.
(1) ...ovt.Endt. No. ...SE/...D.I...-55-1 dt 10-4-1955.

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The antifilarial Scheme sanctioned in G.O. cited first ...s not been implemented by the Panchayat ...ard, inspite of ...requent ...orts from the Project ...fficer, ...ard, esp...ally ...in ...for ...e the ...s addressed the Secretary ...the ...rnment, Local ...sation Department ...to ...memorandum ...copies to the ...ble Chief Minister ...e visited this area in April last. ...e ...ers ...ecided to ...ase the ...vernment in the ...sanction ...t ...ay ...further.

2. It is, therefore, not likely that the Panchayat Board will be able to implement the scheme before the closure of the Community Project Scheme. Instead of allowing the amount of Community Project aid to lapse, it is proposed to divert it for the purposes under the ...e ...ed for ...ic ...inance essential required. I, therefore, request that the sanction accorded in this case ...y be withdrawn so that I may delete it from the budget ...the Community Project.

Yours faithfully,

...roject Executive ...ficer. 15.9.55

...11-...-55.

...t ...sistant, ...ch...t ...lly.

15/9

B. BHOJA RAO
PRESIDENT
PANCHAYAT BOARD
—0—

MULKI, S. K.

Roc No. 654/53.

Date 16.9.1955.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
19SEP1955
RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), PUBLIC DEPT

To The Project Executive Officer,
South Kanara, Mangalore.

Sir,

Sub: Anti-filarial measures- Scheme - Implementation.

This circle congress committee and this Board will make joint efforts to collect funds to enable this Board to meet its Quota and 2.10.1955 has been fixed to go for collection. In this connection I have to bring to your kind notice that this Board in its resolution No. 1 dated 7.5.1955 the matter was made to lie over by the Panchayat pending reply from the government. A Memorandum was presented by me under dated 28.4.1955 to the Chief Minister in person when he visited this place stressing to implement the Anti filaria measure Scheme and Government order is awaited

Hence I request you to kindly address the Director of Community Development Madras to keep the paper pending until you hear next from me

P.T.O

on the Subject.

Hope you will kindly treat this matter as very urgent.

Thanking you.

Yours very faithfully.

16/12/53

President,
Panchayat Board, Mulki, S. K.

copy to the Director of Community Development Madras.

Pub(RDPV) Dept

Memono 16735 RDPV/55-1 dt 17-12-55

Rl. issued 80 17/12/55

Sub: CPs - South Kanara - Health and Sanitation Antifilarial measures - Scheme for Mulki panchayat area. Non-implementation utilisation of funds.

Read again: G.O.Memo 2198 Health dt 7-8-55.

Read also: From the PEO, Mangalore Ref No 467/54 dt 13.9.55.

From the President, Panchayat Board Mulki/Roc letter No 634/53 dt 16.9.55

In the circumstances stated in the PEO, Mangalore in his letter cited, the Govt direct that the amount sanctioned in the order cited as a grant to the Mulki panchayat Board for implementation of the antifilarial scheme, be treated as lapsed and utilised for any other purpose in South Kanara Project area.

2. The President, Panchayat Board Mulki is informed that the request for a cent. percent grant is inadmissible, antifilarial schemes are generally not given only one third grant from State funds.

17/12

To

The PEO, Mangalore

The E.O, Mulki Panchayat Board, (South Kanara)

The P.H. Branch

Copy to DPH, Madras.

10/12/55

80 16/12/55

Initials.

Agr. D(V)

C. No 12732 D(V)/54

Subj:- C.Ps - South Kanara Project area - Public Health and Medical Aid - Anti-mosquito measures in Mulky Panchayat area - Proposals.

Ref 1-2 C.P. From the P.E.O. Mangalore Rep. 467/54-C. dt 15.5.54

Ref 1-1 C.P. From the D.P.H.A. Dis No 17190 Mal/54 dt. 13.5.54

Ref 3.8 C.P. The Project Executive Officer, Mangalore has sent a scheme drawn up by the Regional Malariologist, Coimbatore for the introduction of anti-mosquito measures in the Mulky Panchayat Area.

Para 1 C.P. The scheme is estimated to cost Rs 3,500 per year. The Malariologist has stated that the Panchayat Board is eligible for one-third grant of the total expenditure

Ref 2 & 2 C.P. from the Govt as per G.O. No 4405 Public Health dated 29.12.1948. It is reported that the Panchayat Board has reached to meet 25 percent of the expenditure

Para 2 C.P. The balance which amounts to Rs 1,458 will have to be met from its own funds. In the circumstances stated in paragraph 2 of his letter at page 1 C.P. the P.E.O Mangalore requests that sanction may be accorded to incur an expenditure of Rs 1458 towards the implementation of the anti-mosquito Scheme by the Panchayat Board, Mulky

Para 2 C.P. The payment will be made in consultation with the District Health Officer, Mangalore

Para 3 C.P. The proposal is not included in the approved over all programme and the

is no provision to meet the expenditure from the funds provided under "Health and Municipal Sanitation". The P.E.O states that it will be included in the Supplemental annual Programme and the funds provided out of the Vote Amount under this head as soon savings are expected under Drinking Wells Supply. Para 3 upto 10.1

2. The Director of Public Health who was consulted in the matter has stated that anti-mosquito measures are quite essential to prevent the establishment of endemic filariasis & he states that Paramathy, schemes of anti-filariasis or anti-mosquito measures to be run by Local Bodies should be considered and submitted to Govt. for consideration as Part II schemes in August 1954 for approval of the schemes and sanction of Grant. Page 9 C.1: Page 11 C.1 Para 2 upto 11 C.1

3 But in the present case, the states that since the Valley Panchayat Board is in the Community Project area, the proposal at a cost not exceeding Rs 3500 per annum may be sanctioned as a special case. He also states that the proposal of the Panchayat Board, Valley to meet one-fourth of the cost of the schemes (not exceeding Para 3 upto 11 C.1 Para upto 11 C.1

Rs 875 per annum) (2) to the payment of pre-Third Grant-in-aid not exceeding Rs 1167 per annum) from State funds and (3) to meet the remaining expenditure not exceeding Rs 1458 per annum from out of the Community Project funds may also be approved

4. In the circumstances stated by the P.H.O. Mangalore and the Director of Public Health there seems no objection to approve the scheme now itself and to accord sanction to recurring expenditure of Rs 1458 only from the Community Project funds under '63 B, Community Development Projects (Health and Rural Sanitation). The expenditure can be sanctioned only for a year and not annually as stated by the D.O.H.

5. The file may be sent to HELD and Finance for remarks.

The C.P. Scheme has to run upto 30.9.63 but Govt have made a consolidated payment from C.P. funds upto this date as a non-recurring item. Calculated on the period for which the scheme will be operated Calculated on Rs 1458/- p.a. The entire scheme is now run by the Health Dept of the State

C.W. 12732 DV/...

carried in HELA to whom the file might
transpose thereto for immediate action.
In view of the proposed contribution by the Govt
of the Panchayat Bd. this Dept may pass the
creation of the proposal as an adhoc item
rather than treating it as a Part II Scheme

S
11.6.54.

HELA

HELA(HW) Agri(DV) Dept.

W.O.No.12732 DV/54-2
11.6.54.

A at p3 ante As a ruling can be
do not understand it was anti-mosquito
or anti-filarial schemes. The D.P.H. may
be asked whether in this, the PH Dept. will
undertake to run the scheme. The
draft t.m. below is for approval.

2
22/6/54 S12 22.6.54

23/6/54

22/6/54

{T.M. dated 24-6-54}
from the D.P.H. No.17190-Mal-1-54 d.24-6-54

A draft order is submitted
for approval. May be sent to Agri
dept. for concurrence.

2
6/7/54 S12 7.7.54

8/7/54

96265

HELA 59602 HW/54
8/7/54

[redacted]

ASSISTANT SECRETARY TO GOVT.
59602
14 JUN 1954
HEALTH, EDN. & LOCAL ADMN. DEPT.

ACCOUNTS AND SPECIAL OFFICER
6 JUL 1954
AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT

Agri (D.V.) Deptt.

One note of H.E.L.A. dept is drawn and the draft order below may be perused and the case passed on to Fin

The Cost of the Scheme from the borrow from C.P. funds works out to Rs. 13·47 p.a. 14.54
10.7.54 10/7/54 This Dept. may agree to the draft return the file to H.E.L.A. through Fin

13/7

13.7.54

Agri (D.V.) Deptt No 96 26.5.54-1

ADDITIONAL DEPUTY SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT F.A. 15 JUL 1954 FINANCE

Fin

Iswara (Exp A)

The draft order below may be accepted

23.7.54

Agri

Fin No 1494 EA/54-1 27/12/54

Pub (R.D.P.V.) Deptt

May be sent to H.E.L.A. as already ordered.

ADDITIONAL ASST. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT 29 JUL 1954 399 PUBLIC DEPARTMENT

31.7.54 89 26.54

24/8/54 H.E.L.A.

H.E.L.A (H.V.)

Pub (A.D.P.V.) Deptt 399/54-1 2.8.54

The draft below is in order.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY TO GOVT. 8 AUG 1954 77543 HEALTH, EDN. & LOCAL ADMN. DEPT.

4/8/54 SR 6.8.54

6.8.54

Pub (R&P V) Dept

Sub: C.P.s - Santa Kamara - Antifilanal measures - Scheme for Mulky panchayat area - Implementation - Regarding

Ref: From the P.E.O, Mangalore Ref. No. 467/54 C dt 13.9.55.

The P.E.O, Mangalore in his letter cited, has proposed that the amount sanctioned from C.P. funds in G.O.M.S. No. 2198 Health dt 7.8.54 for the implementation of antifilanal measures in Mulky panchayat area, maybe withdrawn from being utilised in other areas, as the panchayat has not yet started the work. It may be mentioned that the scheme was sanctioned upto 30.9.55 in the first instance. Hence the G.O. will automatically lapse if the scheme is not worked before 30.9.55.

2. The President of the panchayat has informed the P.E.O that the work taken up pending order of Govt. and the matter maybe kept pending.

3. In these circumstances, the PEO. maybe informed that the amount sanctioned as a grant to the Mulky panchayat Board for implementation of the antifilaria Scheme from the C.P. funds may now be treated as lapsed and utilised for any other purposes.

H.E L.A. may see for remarks.

114

HCLA

Re CDDE No 16735/55-1

HCLA

HCLA(HW)

'A' at p1c ... see the memorandum at p3 ante and the note at 'E' at p1 ante of Lordship's No. S6696 E3/55 E dtd 15-6-55. 'B' at p1 ante may be approved subject to the Panchayat being informed as at 'C' at p1 ante of the Lordship's report. May be noted to Pub (R-DD)

AV 1-12-55

Public (RDP) V HCLA No. 106043/HW/55 1-12-55

The notes of HCLA above may be perused. A draft memo is submitted below for approval.

55522

(Govt memo No. 16735/RDP/55-1 dtd 17/12/55)